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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT TENNESSEE

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DATA FOR JUNE 1986

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RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Research and Statistics (R&S) is the statistical division of The Tennessee Department of Employment Security. R&S is responsible for gathering, calculating, and disseminating labor market information for Employment Security. This information includes economic indicators such as labor force data, nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours and earnings, and occupational employment by industry. Research and Statistics manages two large scale employer surveys to determine various employment estimates and projections, and maintains records on all Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) liable employers in Tennessee.

Research and Statistics consists of seven units but they are not independent of each other. They supply considerable amounts of information among themselves to help meet their contractual obligations. The following is a very brief description of each unit.

(1) Administrative - responsible for secretarial and administrative functions.

(2) Research and Development (R&D) - responsible for econometric forecasting, trust fund analysis, financial management, and computer systems development.

(3) Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reports - responsible for maintenance of the ES202, a complete listing of employment and wages for approximately 86,000 employers in the state; assignment or reclassification of employer Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), county, and ownership codes; and a wide variety of UI reports.

(4) Labor Market Information (LMI) - responsible for the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, Current Population Survey (CPS) data, and a wide variety of Labor Market Publications.

(5) LMI Field Representatives - is a staff of twelve (12) outstation analysts located throughout the state. Each analyst is responsible for a MSA, a group of counties, or both. These analysts conduct employment surveys, maintain contact with employers, and assist with CES and OES surveys.

(6) Current Employment Statistics (CES) - conducts a monthly employer survey of business establishments and analyzes this data to produce estimates of nonagricultural employment, production workers, and hours and earnings.

(7) Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) - responsible for the OES survey, occupational employment estimates and projections, and the Occupational Information System.

PROJECT BEGUN TO IDENTIFY PERMANENT MASS LAYOFFS AND PLANT CLOSINGS

Congress has recently appropriated funds for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to develop an ongoing reporting system which monitors the labor force status of workers displaced as a result of permanent mass layoffs and plant closings (PMLPC). This information will enhance the ability of Labor Market analysts in monitoring both National and local areas long- and short-run trends in employment patterns. In addition, valuable information will be obtained which will aid those involved in formulating localized vocational training program strategies.

The PMLPC project is an automated approach to identifying and describing the impact of major permanent job cutbacks using Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims data supplemented by data obtained from interviews with the affected establishments regarding the nature and causes of the layoffs.

The major features of the project include:

1. the identification of major layoffs and closings through initial UI claims data, with a major permanent layoff defined as one caused by economic reasons in which at least 50 initial claims have been filed in a three-week period, with the separations expected to last more than 30 days;

2. the use of automated data files to obtain the basic demographic characteristics of the individuals involved in the layoffs;

3. direct employer contact to obtain specific information regarding the nature and causes of the layoffs;

4. the identification of the continuing impact of the permanent layoff or plant closing on Tennessee's labor force by tracking the original initial claimants through the unemployment insurance system.

The results of Tennessee's PMLPC program will be integrated by BLS with those of other participating states in order to determine national, regional, and local area patterns and impacts of these mass layoffs and plant closings.

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1985

For the third consecutive year, Tennessee's employment rose and unemployment dropped. The unemployment rate declined to an average of 8.0 percent in 1985, compared to 8.6 percent in 1984. The national unemployment rate was 7.2 percent in 1985, down from 7.5 percent in 1984.

Since the 1981-82 recession, Tennessee's unemployment rate has dropped substantially--from 11.8 percent in 1982 to 8.0 percent in 1985. Nationally, the rate declined from 9.7 percent in 1982 to 7.2 percent in 1985. Rates in the Southeast varied from a low of 5.4 percent in North Carolina to a high of 10.3 percent in Mississippi.

In Tennessee, unemployment rates for men dropped substantially in 1985--from 8.6 percent in 1984 to 7.1 percent in 1985. The rate for women was up over the year--from 8.5 percent to 9.1 percent, respectively.

Teenage unemployment continued to be above that of adults and stood at 24.2 percent in 1985, compared to 25.8 percent in 1984.

Unemployment by race varied widely in Tennessee, averaging 6.9 percent for whites and 15.4 percent for blacks. Within racial groups unemployment for men was lower than that for women. The rate for white men averaged 6.1 percent compared to 7.8 percent for white women. Unemployment for black men stood at 14.7 percent of the labor force and for black women, 16.1 percent.

Unemployment rates for most goups of workers were higher in Tennessee than the national averages. The rate for adult men in Tennessee was 6.2 percent, compared to 6.2 percent for the Nation. Adult female unemployment at 8.1 percent was higher than the national rate of 6.6 percent. White unemployment stood at 6.9 percent for Tennessee and 6.2 percent nationally, while black unemployment of 15.4 percent was higher than the U.S. rate of 15.1 percent. Tennessee's teenage rate, at 24.2 percent, was considerably higher than the national average of 18.6 percent.

Tennessee 1985 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL	2,245,000	2,066,000	180,000	8.0
Men	1,227,000	1,140,000	87,000	7.1
Women	1,018,000	926,000	92,000	9.1
Men (20 years and over)	1,159,000	1,088,000	71,000	6.2
Women (20 years and over)	959,000	882,000	77,000	8.1
Both sexes (16-19 years)	127,000	96,000	31,000	24.2
WHITE	1,933,000	1,800,000	133,000	6.9
Men	1,071,000	1,006,000	65,000	6.1
Women	861,000	794,000	67,000	7.8
Both sexes (16-19 years)	115,000	92,000	23,000	20.2
BLACK	301,000	254,000	46,000	15.4
Men	148,000	126,000	22,000	14.7
Women	153,000	128,000	25,000	16.1

NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

Editor's Note: The following article appeared in the special "Careers and Education '86" tabloid of the Tennessean and the Nashville Banner published May 7, 1986.

MOST NEW JOBS WILL APPEAR IN SERVICE SECTOR

Service-producing industries will account for most of the new jobs added to the labor force between now and 1995, according to the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BLS, in its latest set of employment projections, predicts that by 1995, total employment will reach almost 123 million, a gain of 16 million jobs from 1984.

The shift to service employment is even more pronounced now than in previous projections. Despite a lower total employment level in 1995, service sector employment is almost the same as in previous projections, thus still accounting for roughly one-quarter of total jobs in 1995.

Other 1984-1995 projections include:

- Employment for administrative support workers, including clerical workers, had been projected to grow 28%. BLS now predicts a growth of only 9%, due to the increase of office automation.

- Of the 20 occupations projected to be the fastest growing, nearly half are related to the growing computer and health fields.

- High-technology industries - while faster growing than the average for all sectors, particularly manufacturing - are projected now to account for only a small proportion of new jobs through 1995.

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	June 1985				Revised May 1986				Preliminary June 1986			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U. S. 1/	116,572,000	107,819,000	8,753,000	7.5	117,199,000	109,041,000	8,158,000	7.0	119,644,000	110,869,000	8,775,000	7.3
TENNESSEE 2/	2,245,700	2,073,600	172,100	7.7	2,276,400	2,110,100	166,300	7.3	2,302,100	2,121,800	108,300	7.8
MSAs												
CHATTANOOGA	195,900	182,200	13,700	7.0	202,300	189,300	13,000	6.4	207,300	191,200	16,100	7.8
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	211,400	195,700	15,700	7.4	211,700	196,800	14,900	7.0	214,200	198,300	15,900	7.4
KNOXVILLE	270,500	251,400	19,100	7.1	270,900	251,400	19,500	7.2	277,000	255,900	21,100	7.6
MEMPHIS	419,400	392,700	26,700	6.4	419,900	393,600	26,300	6.3	424,100	396,100	28,000	6.6
NASHVILLE	488,100	465,300	22,800	4.7	490,300	468,500	21,800	4.4	494,700	469,900	24,800	5.0

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

SEASONAL INCREASE IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate increased five-tenths of a percentage point to 7.8 percent last month as employment failed to keep pace with an expanding labor force. In June 25,700 Tennesseans joined the labor force, but the number of employed increased by only 11,700. The higher employment rate for June reflects a seasonal trend and a slowing down of the national economy. The normal increase in the unemployment rate from May to June is four-tenths of a percentage point.

The increased unemployment was widespread across the state, with 71 of 95 counties reporting higher jobless rates in June than in the previous month. After more than three years of having the lowest jobless rate in the state, Williamson County lost that distinction last month to nearby Cheatham County. Williamson, the leader in percentage of its work force with jobs from February 1983 through May 1986, saw its unemployment rate increase last month from 2.4 percent to 4.1 percent. A major reason for the increase was a temporary plant shut down for inventory.

Cheatham County's unemployment rate declined to 3.7 percent from 4.4 percent. The state's highest jobless rates were in Scott County, 21.1 percent; Decatur County, 20.7 percent; and Fentress County, 19.0 percent.

Even with a seasonal increase in the unemployment rate, Tennessee is still showing economic growth. Employment was up 11,700 from May and up 48,200 from last year. Record high employment was reported in trade, with 466,700 jobs, and in services, with 392,500 jobs. There were 59,000 more jobs in these two areas than in June 1985.

Fewer jobs were reported in the year-to-year comparison in primary metal industries, down 2,500; hotels and other lodgings, down 2,400; and apparel products, down 2,300.

Government employment dropped by 8,100 jobs from May to June, primarily due to school closings, but increased by 12,200 in the year-to-year comparison. There are an estimated 311,300 Tennesseans with government jobs, with 179,300 of these with local governments, 70,300 with state agencies, and 61,700 with federal agencies.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	Net Change June 1985 to June 1986	Net Change May 1986 to June 1986
TOTAL	1867.3	1932.3	1926.8	+59.5	-5.5
Manufacturing	493.6	487.9	484.3	-9.3	-3.6
Durable Goods	240.8	239.0	236.6	-4.2	-2.4
Lumber & Wood Products	19.2	19.7	19.7	+0.5	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	24.5	25.1	25.3	+0.8	+0.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	14.3	13.9	13.9	-0.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	17.4	17.3	14.9	-2.5	-2.4
Fabricated Metal Products	39.1	38.1	37.8	-1.3	-0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	38.0	37.1	37.2	-0.8	+0.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	37.1	35.5	35.6	-1.5	+0.1
Transportation Equipment	31.2	32.5	32.2	+1.0	-0.3
Instruments & Related Products	9.3	9.2	9.3	0.0	+0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.7	10.6	10.7	0.0	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	252.8	248.9	247.7	-5.1	-1.2
Food & Kindred Products	38.7	39.5	40.2	+1.5	+0.7
Meat Products	7.8	8.6	8.6	+0.8	0.0
Dairy Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	+0.2	+0.1
Tobacco Manufactures	1.5	1.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	22.6	21.9	22.0	-0.6	+0.1
Knitting Mills	11.1	10.7	10.7	-0.4	0.0
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	+0.1
Apparel Products	64.4	62.7	62.1	-2.3	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products	17.7	18.1	18.0	+0.3	-0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus.	31.1	31.6	30.6	-0.5	-1.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	40.7	38.8	39.0	-1.7	+0.2
Petroleum Refining & Related Indus.	0.8	0.9	1.0	+0.2	+0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	24.4	23.8	23.8	-0.6	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	10.9	10.1	9.6	-1.3	-0.5
Nonmanufacturing	1373.7	1444.4	1442.5	+68.8	-1.9
Mining	7.6	6.7	6.7	-0.9	0.0
Construction	84.5	84.0	84.3	-0.2	+0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	91.5	91.7	90.1	-1.8	-1.6
Trade	435.3	464.8	466.7	+31.4	+1.9
Wholesale Trade	115.4	122.6	122.7	+7.3	+0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	66.2	68.4	68.8	+2.6	+0.4
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	49.2	54.2	53.9	+4.7	-0.3
Retail Trade	319.9	342.2	344.0	+24.1	+1.8
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	12.9	13.6	13.5	+0.6	-0.1
Retail General Merchandise	45.5	48.2	48.2	+2.7	0.0
Food Stores	54.0	59.0	59.6	+5.6	+0.6
Automotive Dlrs. & Serv. Stations	38.1	38.9	39.3	+1.2	+0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	18.0	18.7	18.9	+0.9	+0.2
Furn. & Home Furnishings	12.2	11.9	11.9	-0.3	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	101.5	110.9	111.9	+10.4	+1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	37.6	41.0	40.7	+3.1	-0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	90.3	89.8	90.9	+0.6	+1.1
Banking	27.0	26.5	26.8	-0.2	+0.3
Insurance Carriers	22.0	22.1	22.2	+0.2	+0.1
Services	364.9	388.0	392.5	+27.6	+4.5
Hotels & other Lodging	28.3	25.0	25.9	-2.4	+0.9
Personal Services	22.5	26.6	26.5	+4.0	-0.1
Business Services	69.0	73.4	73.5	+4.5	+0.1
Health Services	118.2	127.4	129.4	+11.2	+2.0
Hospitals	59.6	66.6	67.6	+8.0	+1.0
Government	299.1	319.4	311.3	+12.2	-8.1
Federal	61.0	62.2	61.7	+0.7	-0.5
State & Local	238.1	257.2	249.6	+11.5	-7.6
State	66.1	71.4	70.3	+4.2	-1.1
Local	172.0	185.8	179.3	+7.3	-6.5

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	242,624	117,570	52,301	26,571
Testing	12,809	8,270	2,878	1,404
Enrolled in Training	8,077	4,406	2,828	556
Nonagricultural Placement	78,789	37,219	22,503	10,626
Counseling	6,093	3,099	2,384	1,656

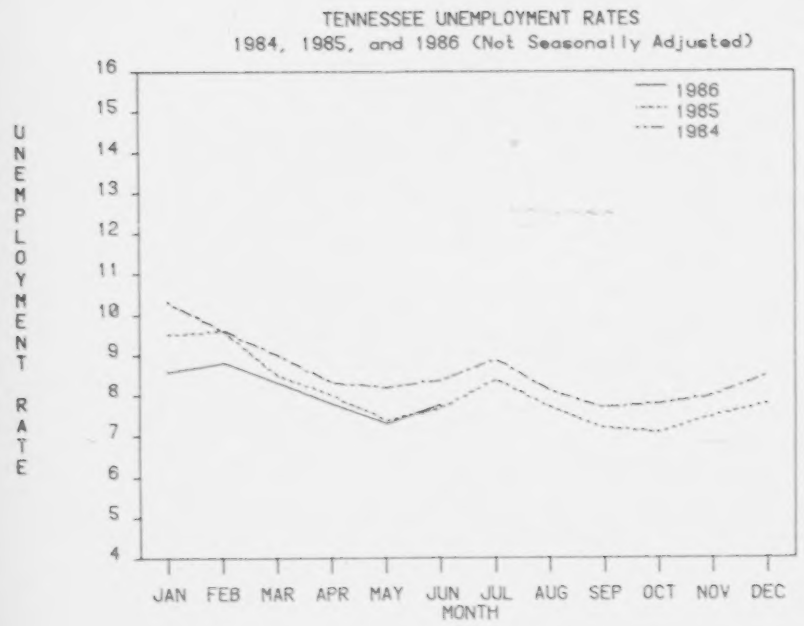
HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

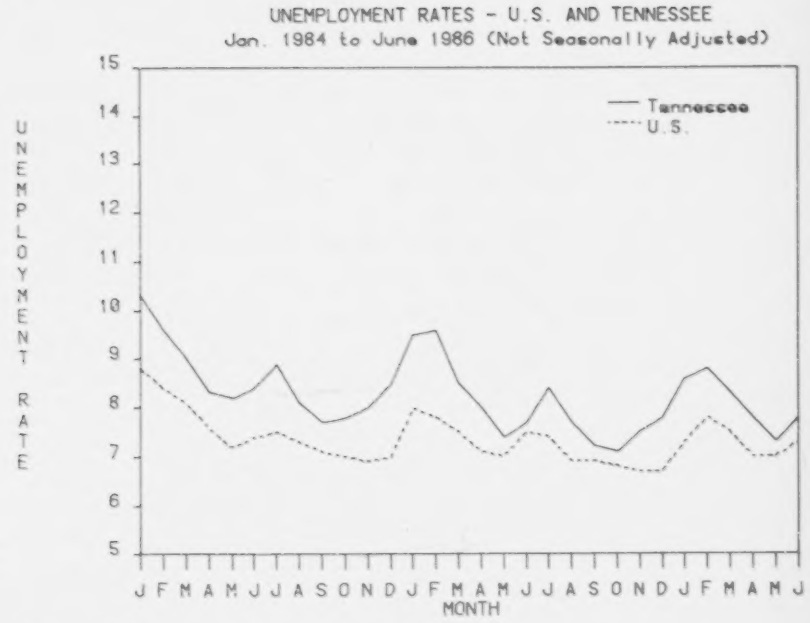
	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
All Manufacturing	339.89	347.35	343.19	41.5	41.4	41.1	8.19	8.39	8.35
Durable Goods	359.11	367.84	364.56	42.1	41.8	42.0	8.53	8.80	8.68
Lumber & Wood Products	233.54	234.43	237.28	40.9	40.7	40.7	5.71	5.76	5.83
Furniture & Fixtures	281.40	290.19	292.84	40.2	40.7	40.9	7.00	7.13	7.16
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	464.21	527.88	497.61	45.6	47.6	46.9	10.18	11.09	10.61
Primary Metal Industries	435.23	451.54	422.48	40.6	40.9	43.6	10.72	11.04	9.69
Fabricated Metal Products	377.83	389.79	380.64	42.5	42.6	41.6	8.89	9.15	9.15
Machinery	345.24	361.67	364.66	42.0	42.6	42.6	8.22	8.49	8.56
Instruments & Related Prod.	336.18	335.23	348.06	42.5	39.3	40.9	7.91	8.53	8.51
Nondurable Goods	321.07	325.56	322.00	40.9	40.9	40.2	7.85	7.96	8.01
Food & Kindred Products	354.03	337.38	328.86	42.5	41.6	40.7	8.33	8.11	8.08
Textile Mill Products	256.82	272.00	271.67	40.7	41.4	41.1	6.31	6.57	6.61
Apparel Products	198.40	199.73	203.45	38.6	37.9	38.9	5.14	5.27	5.23
Paper & Allied Products	420.02	463.23	491.89	41.3	44.8	46.1	10.17	10.34	10.67
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	432.48	432.96	441.05	40.8	41.0	40.8	10.60	10.56	10.81
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	405.44	409.77	407.46	44.8	43.5	42.8	9.05	9.42	9.52
Leather & Leather Products	241.03	248.89	241.19	41.7	41.9	41.3	5.78	5.94	5.84

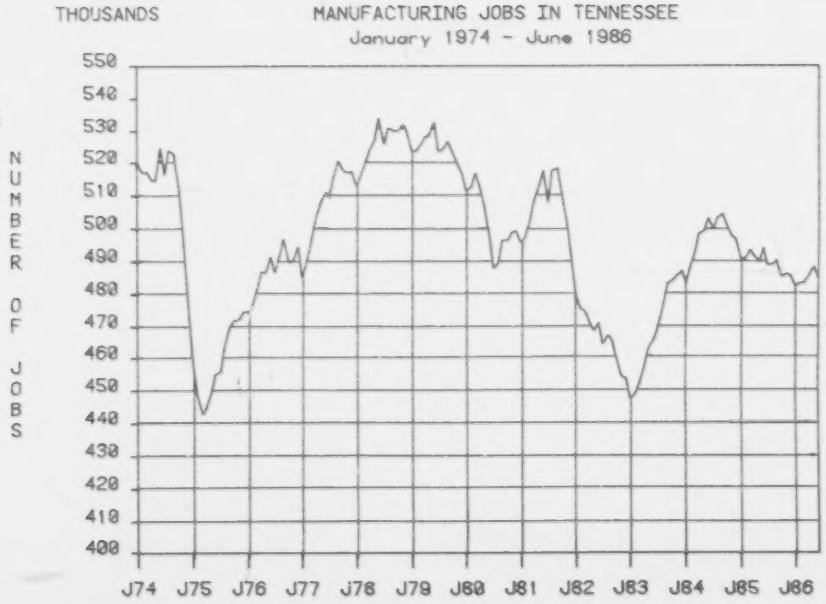
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

CLAIMS	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
Initial Claims	31,244	31,538	34,417
Continued Weeks Claimed	151,106	159,120	161,589
Nonmonetary Determinations	2,694	2,867	2,777
Appeals Decisions	871	1,055	977
BENEFITS			
Avg. # People Drawing Benefits	31,254	33,291	33,535
Amount Paid	$11,407,715	$12,880,438	$13,294,417
Benefit Weeks Paid	133,771	142,276	143,386
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$90	$93	$92
First Payments	9,343	9,570	10,455
Final Payments	3,569	4,166	4,171
Average Weeks Duration	11	12	12
Trust Fund Balance	$326,954,752	$402,367,895	$390,864,772

STATEWIDE


TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
1986
1985
1984
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
MONTH


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - U.S. AND TENNESSEE
Jan. 1984 to June 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
Tennessee
U.S.
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
MONTH


THOUSANDS
MANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE
January 1974 - June 1986
NUMBER OF JOBS
550
540
530
520
510
500
490
480
470
460
450
440
430
420
410
400
J74 J75 J76 J77 J78 J79 J80 J81 J82 J83 J84 J85 J86

CHATTANOOGA MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	Net Change June 1985 to June 1986	Net Change May 1986 to June 1986
TOTAL	174.2	180.1	180.3	+6.1	+0.2
Manufacturing	44.3	43.7	43.7	-0.6	0.0
Durable Goods	17.9	17.4	17.5	-0.4	+0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	0.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	-0.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.7	1.7	1.8	+0.1	+0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	3.8	3.9	-0.1	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.6	4.0	4.0	-0.6	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	2.6	2.5	+0.2	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.7	+0.1	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	26.4	26.3	26.2	-0.2	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	5.9	6.3	6.3	+0.4	0.0
Textile Mill Products	11.3	11.4	11.3	0.0	-0.1
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.4	2.3	-0.3	-0.1
Apparel Products	1.2	1.3	1.3	+0.1	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.0	+0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.0	2.8	2.8	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	129.9	136.4	136.6	+6.7	+0.2
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	6.9	7.4	+0.9	+0.5
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.3	8.0	7.9	-0.4	-0.1
Trade	40.0	38.9	38.8	-1.2	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	10.0	10.1	10.1	+0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.3	6.1	6.1	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.7	4.0	4.0	+0.3	0.0
Retail Trade	29.9	28.8	28.7	-1.2	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.6	11.0	11.2	+0.6	+0.2
Services	34.0	40.8	40.3	+6.3	-0.5
Government	29.6	29.8	30.0	+0.4	+0.2
Federal	8.3	8.4	8.5	+0.2	+0.1
State & Local	21.3	21.4	21.5	+0.2	+0.1
State	5.0	4.5	4.4	-0.6	-0.1
Local	16.3	16.9	17.0	+0.7	+0.1

Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie Counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker Counties in Georgia.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The labor force in the Chattanooga MSA increased by 5,000 while employment rose only 1,900, increasing the unemployment rate to 7.8 percent. The slight increase of 200 jobs in nonagricultural employment occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector. A seasonal increase in construction (+500) was offset by a decrease in services (-500). Employment in the manufacturing sector remained at 43,700.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

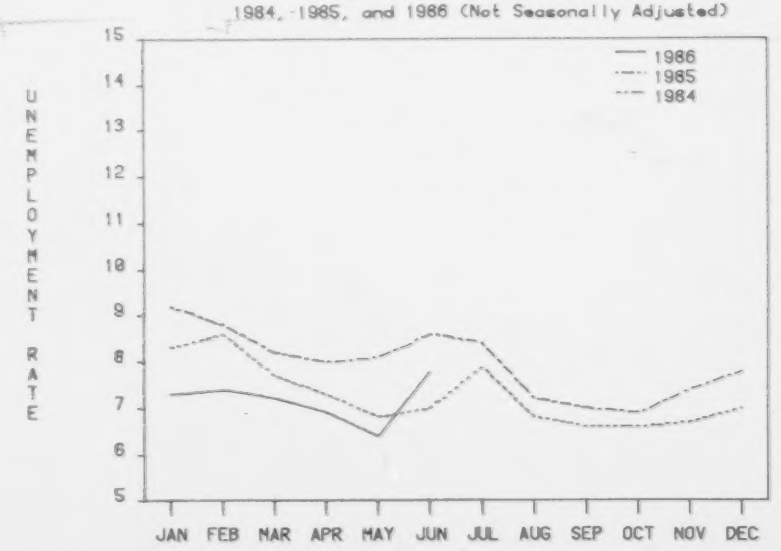
July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	14,848	6,614	3,958	2,100
Testing	1,642	1,303	444	108
Enrolled in Training	267	106	105	23
Nonagricultural Placement	4,629	1,702	1,720	870
Counseling	514	196	131	146

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
All Manufacturing	311.83	319.37	328.50	41.8	43.1	43.8	7.46	7.41	7.50
Durable Goods	350.45	362.23	374.14	43.0	43.8	44.7	8.15	8.27	8.37
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	396.43	415.26	443.42	45.1	54.0	51.5	8.79	7.69	8.61
Iron & Steel Foundries	372.60	361.49	416.70	40.9	39.9	45.0	9.11	9.06	9.26
Fabricated Metal Products	411.75	426.17	412.13	45.0	43.8	44.7	9.15	9.73	9.22
Machinery, Except Elect.	446.86	432.82	439.12	51.9	51.1	50.3	8.61	8.47	8.73
Nondurable Goods	284.54	292.50	298.94	41.0	42.7	43.2	6.94	6.85	6.92
Textile Mill Products	251.08	272.45	286.92	42.7	46.1	47.9	5.88	5.91	5.99
Knitting Mills	237.80	233.52	224.81	44.2	42.0	40.8	5.38	5.56	5.51
Paper & Allied Products	425.49	504.95	491.26	45.9	48.6	48.4	9.27	10.39	10.15
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	463.68	390.95	412.06	42.0	37.7	38.8	11.04	10.37	10.62

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT AND BRISTOL MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	Net Change June 1985 to June 1986	Net Change May 1986 to June 1986
TOTAL	151.0	152.6	150.5	-0.5	-2.1
Manufacturing	52.6	50.9	51.2	-1.4	+0.3
Durable Goods	20.5	19.6	19.7	-0.8	+0.1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.6	1.6	-0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0.2	0.0
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	10.0	9.7	9.6	-0.4	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	3.9	3.8	3.9	0.0	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	32.2	31.3	31.5	-0.7	+0.2
Food & Kindred Products	2.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	+0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.7	2.7	+0.2	0.0
Apparel Products	4.5	3.8	3.9	-0.6	+0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, & Allied	6.2	6.0	6.0	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.5	16.4	16.4	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	98.3	101.7	99.3	+1.0	-2.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.5	5.6	5.3	-1.2	-0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.7	+0.1	+0.1
Trade	33.0	33.3	33.3	+0.3	0.0
Wholesale Trade	6.1	5.9	5.9	-0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	26.9	27.4	27.4	+0.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4.9	4.8	4.7	-0.2	-0.1
Services	24.3	25.1	25.1	+0.8	0.0
Government	24.0	27.2	25.1	+1.1	-2.1
Federal	4.2	4.7	4.5	+0.3	-0.2
State & Local	19.7	22.4	20.6	+0.9	-1.8
State	4.4	5.1	4.7	+0.3	-0.4
Local	15.4	17.4	15.9	+0.5	-1.5

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Johnson City MSA unemployment rate increased four-tenths of a percentage point last month to 7.4 percent. Nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,100 jobs over the month. This decrease occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector (-2,400) due to a seasonal decline in state and local government employment (-2,100). Manufacturing increased by 300 jobs with no industry reporting an employment change greater than 100.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

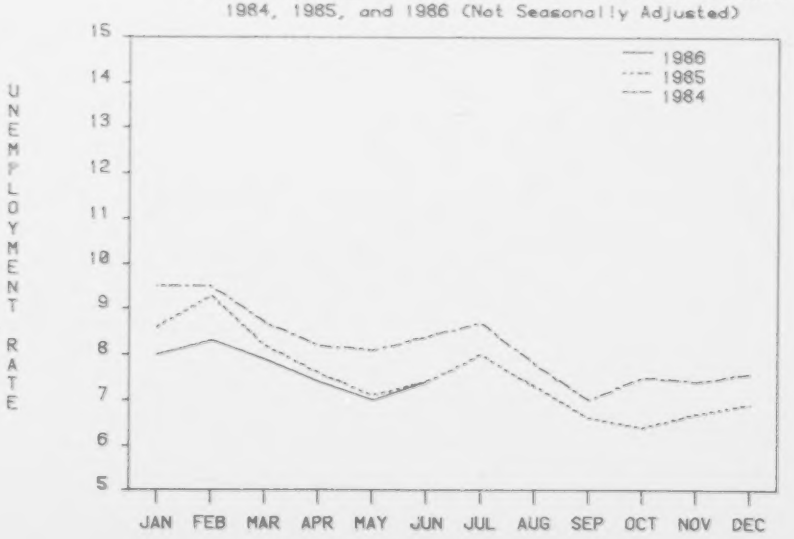
July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	17,847	8,404	501	2,097
Testing	420	311	20	28
Enrolled in Training	138	53	10	11
Nonagricultural Placement	3,912	1,701	268	700
Counseling	94	32	4	30

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
All Manufacturing	356.51	390.57	386.55	41.6	43.3	42.4	8.57	9.02	9.16
Durable Goods	339.24	368.84	350.91	44.0	44.6	43.7	7.71	8.27	8.03
Fabricated Metal Prod.	412.25	403.91	327.36	42.5	41.3	37.2	9.70	9.78	8.80
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	344.44	390.14	370.43	45.5	46.5	44.9	7.57	8.39	8.25
Nondurable Goods	368.40	405.03	409.12	40.0	42.5	41.2	9.21	9.53	9.93
Food & Kindred Products	284.33	363.44	332.11	35.9	44.0	40.8	7.92	8.26	8.14
Apparel Products	186.58	229.38	235.99	36.8	42.4	43.3	5.07	5.41	5.45

JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	Net Change June 1985 to June 1986	Net Change May 1986 to June 1986
TOTAL	231.7	232.0	230.6	-1.1	-1.4
Manufacturing	49.8	47.9	45.5	-4.1	-2.4
Durable Goods	29.0	27.8	25.4	-3.6	-2.4
Lumber & Wood Products	1.6	1.5	1.5	-0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	1.6	1.6	-0.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.6	1.5	1.4	-0.2	-0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.7	2.7	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	21.1	20.5	18.2	-2.9	-2.3
Nondurable Goods	20.6	20.1	20.1	-0.5	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.2	4.0	3.9	-0.3	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.8	2.8	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	7.7	7.6	7.7	0.0	+0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	182.1	184.1	185.1	+3.0	+1.0
Mining	1.8	1.3	1.3	-0.5	0.0
Construction	11.0	10.9	11.2	+0.2	+0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.8	8.7	8.4	-0.4	-0.3
Trade	56.2	55.3	55.9	-0.3	+0.6
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.1	13.1	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	8.8	8.5	8.5	-0.3	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.6	4.6	+0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	43.0	42.2	42.8	-0.2	+0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8.9	8.2	8.1	-0.8	-0.1
Services	49.2	51.1	51.7	+2.5	+0.6
Government	46.2	48.6	48.5	+2.3	-0.1
Federal	8.3	7.3	7.2	-1.1	-0.1
State & Local	37.9	41.3	41.2	+3.3	-0.1
State	18.0	19.3	19.1	+1.1	-0.2
Local	19.9	22.0	22.1	+2.2	+0.1

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union Counties.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Knoxville MSA unemployment rate increased four-tenths of a percentage point to 7.6 percent. Nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,400 jobs over the month. The manufacturing sector decreased by 2,400 jobs with the largest decrease in all other durable goods due to a strike. Nonmanufacturing employment increased 1,000 with the largest increases reported in retail trade (+600) and services (+600) due to a seasonal increase in tourism.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

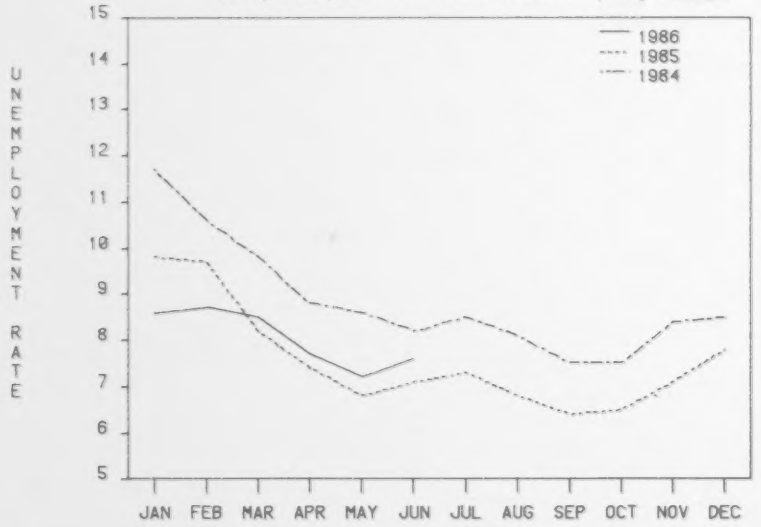
July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	24,212	11,525	2,217	3,192
Testing	1,042	726	140	96
Enrolled in Training	519	250	79	56
Nonagricultural Placement	7,981	3,836	1,163	1,336
Counseling	378	168	33	104

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
All Manufacturing	364.32	363.04	330.37	41.4	40.7	39.9	8.80	8.92	8.28
Durable Goods	434.30	424.91	375.46	41.8	40.7	39.9	10.39	10.44	9.41
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	366.02	330.74	383.76	40.4	39.8	46.8	9.06	8.31	8.20
Machinery, Except Elect.	440.06	415.53	441.30	49.5	44.3	46.6	8.89	9.38	9.47
Nondurable Goods	274.44	283.15	279.30	40.9	40.8	39.9	6.71	6.94	7.00
Food & Kindred Products	273.92	329.89	280.31	42.6	48.8	41.9	6.43	6.76	6.69
Textile Mill Products	222.86	238.00	243.07	41.5	42.5	42.2	5.37	5.60	5.76
Apparel Products	238.70	248.68	243.27	38.5	38.2	37.6	6.20	6.51	6.47

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	Net Change June 1985 to June 1986	Net Change May 1986 to June 1986
TOTAL	385.7	386.6	385.3	-0.4	-1.3
Manufacturing	52.7	51.6	51.6	-1.1	0.0
Durable Goods	23.3	22.2	22.4	-0.9	+0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.8	2.7	+0.1	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.5	1.9	1.9	-0.6	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	4.8	4.8	-0.2	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.5	4.0	4.2	-0.3	+0.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	2.7	2.7	2.8	+0.1	+0.1
All Other Durable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.1	+0.1	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	29.4	29.4	29.2	-0.2	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	8.2	8.0	8.2	0.0	+0.2
Bakery Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.0	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	5.7	6.0	5.9	+0.2	-0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	4.7	4.8	4.6	-0.1	-0.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.7	6.5	6.5	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.3	2.2	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	333.0	335.1	333.7	+0.7	-1.4
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	17.5	17.6	17.7	+0.2	+0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	32.4	33.1	32.9	+0.5	-0.2
Trade	107.7	104.4	104.7	-3.0	+0.3
Wholesale Trade	35.2	34.6	34.5	-0.7	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	21.8	21.6	21.5	-0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.4	13.0	13.0	-0.4	0.0
Retail Trade	72.5	69.8	70.2	-2.3	+0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	22.4	23.2	23.1	+0.7	-0.1
Services	88.0	88.4	88.2	+0.2	-0.2
Government	64.9	68.3	67.0	+2.1	-1.3
Federal	17.0	17.0	16.9	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local	47.9	51.3	50.1	+2.2	-1.2
State	12.2	13.3	12.8	+0.6	-0.5
Local	35.7	38.1	37.3	+1.6	-0.8

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Memphis MSA unemployment rate increased three-tenths of a percentage point last month to 6.6 percent. Nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,300 jobs over the month. This decrease occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector (-1,400) due to a seasonal decline in state and local government employment (-1,200). Manufacturing employment remained at 51,600.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

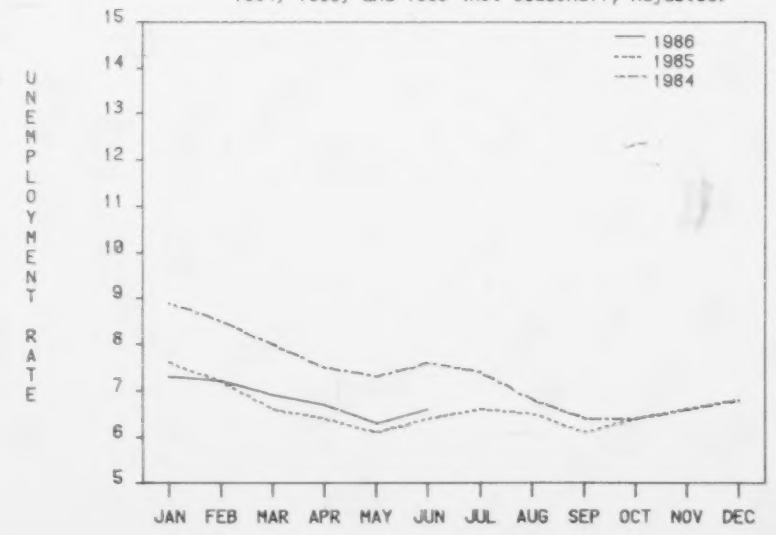
July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	36,270	17,008	21,999	4,171
Testing	1,842	1,413	1,230	179
Enrolled in Training	657	324	551	36
Nonagricultural Placement	15,083	6,753	10,500	2,003
Counseling	1,934	1,467	1,501	267

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
All Manufacturing	364.64	380.95	382.28	42.4	44.4	44.4	8.60	8.58	8.61
Durable Goods	319.70	370.98	358.09	41.9	46.9	45.5	7.63	7.91	7.87
Lumber & Wood Products	214.76	200.07	210.00	41.7	39.0	40.0	5.15	5.13	5.25
Furniture & Fixtures	218.09	224.24	228.65	38.6	39.9	41.8	5.65	5.62	5.47
Nondurable Goods	405.83	390.18	406.29	42.9	42.0	43.5	9.46	9.29	9.34
Food & Kindred Products	431.44	418.95	405.57	45.8	45.0	43.1	9.42	9.31	9.41
Paper & Allied Products	442.53	438.92	468.49	44.7	46.3	48.7	9.90	9.48	9.62
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	481.82	477.50	527.40	41.5	40.5	47.3	11.61	11.79	11.15

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT(in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	Net Change June 1985 to June 1986	Net Change May 1986 to June 1986
TOTAL	429.9	431.8	425.4	-4.5	-6.4
Manufacturing	91.3	90.8	89.3	-2.0	-1.5
Durable Goods	51.8	52.3	51.5	-0.3	-0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	2.3	2.4	2.4	+0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	5.2	5.1	5.1	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	7.8	7.7	7.9	+0.1	+0.2
Machinery	15.6	16.0	15.9	+0.3	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	13.2	13.9	12.9	-0.3	-1.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.7	7.2	7.2	-0.4	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	39.4	38.5	37.8	-1.6	-0.7
Food & Kindred Products	7.1	7.5	7.6	+0.5	+0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.0	+0.1
Apparel Products	4.9	5.1	4.9	0.0	-0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	12.3	12.3	12.1	-0.2	-0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Leather & Leather Products	2.7	2.0	1.6	-1.1	-0.4
All Other Nondurable Goods	6.2	5.6	5.5	-0.7	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	338.6	341.0	336.1	-2.5	-4.9
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	26.8	26.6	26.8	0.0	+0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	22.5	20.6	19.7	-2.8	-0.9
Trade	104.7	104.2	102.7	-2.0	-1.5
Wholesale Trade	26.9	27.7	26.8	-0.1	-0.9
Wholesale Durable Goods	16.9	17.3	17.6	-0.7	+0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	10.0	10.4	9.2	-0.8	-1.2
Retail Trade	77.8	76.5	75.9	-1.9	-0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	29.4	29.4	29.7	+0.3	+0.3
Services & Miscellaneous	94.1	95.4	94.5	+0.4	-0.9
Government	60.3	64.1	62.0	+1.7	-2.1
Federal	9.3	9.2	9.2	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	51.0	54.9	52.7	+1.7	-2.2
State	22.1	22.6	22.4	+0.3	-0.2
Local	28.9	32.2	30.4	+1.5	-1.9

Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson Counties.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nashville MSA unemployment rate increased six-tenths of a percentage point last month to 5.0 percent. Nonagricultural employment decreased by 6,400 jobs over the month. Most of this decrease occurred in nonmanufacturing (-4,900). The seasonal declines in trade (-1,500) and government (-2,100) accounted for over seventy percent of the total decrease is nonmanufacturing employment. Manufacturing decreased by 1,500 jobs with the largest decreases reported in transportation equipment (-1,000) and leather (-400) due to temporary layoffs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

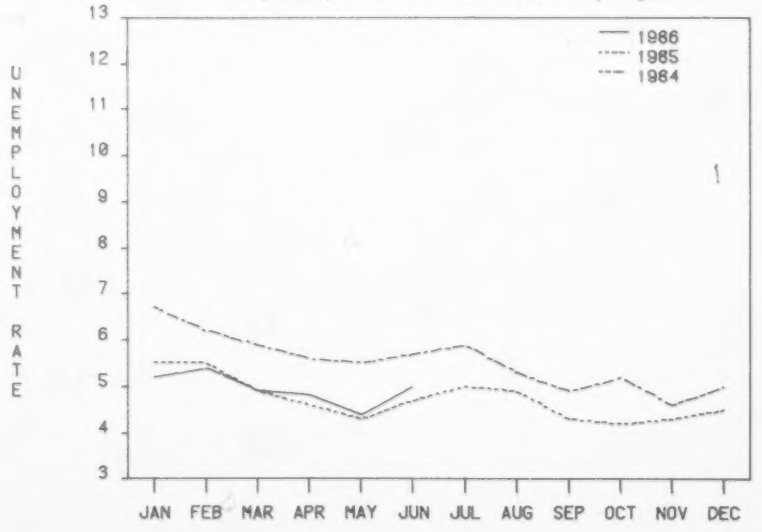
July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	43,328	19,814	10,045	4,381
Testing	2,817	1,174	588	529
Enrolled in Training	1,347	874	682	93
Nonagricultural Placement	19,483	7,971	6,040	2,943
Counseling	954	324	272	297

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986	June 1985	May 1986	June 1986
All Manufacturing	386.26	351.78	365.36	41.4	39.0	39.8	9.33	9.02	9.18
Durable Goods	400.31	373.65	382.20	41.1	38.6	39.2	9.74	9.68	9.75
Nondurable Goods	362.85	315.22	337.00	41.9	39.7	40.7	8.66	7.94	8.28
Food & Kindred Products	418.56	360.05	383.66	43.6	40.5	42.3	9.60	8.89	9.07
Printing & Publishing	376.18	385.56	378.01	40.8	40.8	40.3	9.22	9.45	9.38

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

News

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JUNE 1986

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to June 1986 from June 1985	May 1986	UNITED STATES 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to June 1986 from June 1985	May 1986	ATLANTA 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to June 1986 from June 1985	April 1986	ATLANTA 1967=100	Unadjusted percent change to June 1986 from June 1985	April 1986
All items (1967=100)	327.9	1.7	0.5	323.0	1.3	0.5	338.5	3.2	1.1	335.5	2.9	1.1
All items (1957-59=100)	381.4	-	-	375.6	-	-	389.3	-	-	385.8	-	-
Food and beverages	309.5	2.7	0	309.3	2.7	0.1	321.9	4.8	0.1	324.7	4.7	0
Food	317.1	2.5	0	316.6	2.5	0.1	332.8	4.9	0.1	335.0	4.9	0
Food at home	301.6	1.9	- 0.2	300.0	1.9	- 0.1	313.1	3.3	0.1	311.7	3.2	0
Food away from home	360.2	3.8	0.4	363.5	3.8	0.4	370.0	7.3	0.1	383.2	7.5	0.2
Alcoholic beverages	240.1	5.4	0.3	242.9	5.2	0.3	195.6	3.8	0.2	204.1	2.3	0.1
Housing	361.2	3.1	0.8	354.3	3.0	0.8	387.6	5.4	1.8	376.1	4.9	2.0
Shelter	401.6	5.4	0.2	389.4	5.4	0.2	433.3	8.0	1.0	421.9	7.8	1.0
Renters costs'	121.6	5.6	0.4	109.3	5.8	0.5	127.5	8.9	1.0	113.5	8.5	1.1
Rent, residential	279.4	6.0	0.4	278.5	6.0	0.4	262.0	7.3	1.0	262.0	7.3	1.0
Apparel and upkeep	204.5	0	- 0.9	203.0	- 0.3	- 1.0	207.1	- 2.0	- 3.1	215.7	- 2.4	- 3.1
Transportation	308.6	- 4.1	0.9	308.7	- 4.6	0.9	293.1	- 3.1	1.8	298.8	- 3.2	1.9
Medical care	432.0	7.5	0.5	429.6	7.5	0.5	434.1	9.0	1.9	452.5	9.2	2.0
Eptertainment	273.9	3.4	0.4	268.4	3.2	0.4	247.1	5.8	2.0	275.1	7.5	3.0
Other goods & services	342.6	6.1	0.1	338.4	5.9	0.1	337.8	5.8	- 0.4	322.6	6.0	- 0.7
Purchasing power of the Dollar: 1967=$1.00	$.305	- 1.6	- 0.3	$.310	- 1.3	- 0.3	$.295	- 3.3	- 1.3	$.298	- 2.9	- 1.0
1957-59=$1.00	$.262	-	-	$.266	-	-	$.257	-	-	$.259	-	-

Group size	All urban consumers (December 1977=100)			Wage earners and clerical workers (December 1977=100)		
	All items	Unadjusted percent change to June 1986 from -- June 1985	April 1986	All items	Unadjusted percent change to June 1986 from -- June 1985	April 1986
SOUTH	176.3	1.4	0.7	175.2	0.9	0.6
2,500-75,000 population	173.9	1.0	0.4	174.6	0.3	0.3
75,000-385,000 pop.	174.5	1.0	0.5	175.2	0.4	0.5
385,000-1,250,000 pop.	178.5	1.8	0.8	174.6	1.4	0.8
1,250,000 or more pop.	176.8	1.6	0.7	176.1	1.1	0.7

NOTE: Beginning with release of the CPI for January 1987 on February 27, the Bureau will introduce revised versions of the current CPI's for both All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. The Revised CPI's will reflect more current population and spending patterns and numerous technical enhancements. Further information about the revision is available upon request.

NOTE: Starting in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes will be changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

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